We and Our Environment

Part 2

For Class III

By

Council for Preparation of Textbooks

Translated By

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Foreword

Allah has gifted each one of us an elegant body with various powers and faculties. Our creator has also provided us with certain elaborate rules and regulations for the survival and growth of our body. Any violation of these fixed rules and regulations leads to disastrous consequences. It is therefore imperative on our part to have sufficient knowledge of the structure of our body, functions of its different parts and organs, survival of its existence, growth of given of powers and abilities enabling us to make optimum utilization of them in achieving the very purpose of our creation.

We have taken birth in a particular society having some peculiar characteristics. Its various elements continuously affect our lives. The development of our personality and growth of our disposition mainly depends on our environment. Our inclinations, our thoughts and our mentality also in a way have direct relation with the changes taking place in the various elements of the society we live in.

We are social by nature and can't live in isolation. Leading a social life is our requirement as well as our compulsion. It is therefore necessary on our part to have sufficient first hand information about the structure of our society, the principles on which the society is generally established, its various components and their impact on our personality and character. The creator has decorated his universe with a variety of objects. We have been appointed as vicegerent on this earth. All creations of the universe as well as various manifestations of nature, in one way or the other, directly or indirectly, are subservient to us for the fulfilment of our assigned duty as the vicegerent on this earth. It becomes, therefore, inevitable to gather ample knowledge about them and also the methods for their best usage. In other words, the essential

knowledge about our body, our society and that of nature and social environment has got to be the indispensible part of our educational scheme of things. Plenty of books on the subject are available in market. A deeper insight into the minds of the authors of such works, however gives the impression that they have penned down their endeavours on the unscientific premise that this universe is runing without any God. And hence, such unrealistic compilations cannot be of any desired use for our students. This is the spirit behind the preparation of the present series of General knowledge Books. It is sincerely hoped that by the grace and support of the Almighty, this series of interesting books will be of immense use for the students.

It is impressed upon the teachers to provide students with all possible opportunities of observation and experiments. Curiosity is a natural instinct. It is at its marvelous best in the childhool. From the day one, children start observing the things around them with curiosity and insight and become eager to find out the answers to various queries propping up in their inquisitive minds. They are therefore emotionally attached with the details of this subject. However, this urge is more satisfied by observation rather than listening. It is therefore requested to the teachers that the number of lectures should be kept to the bare minimum. Instead, the students should be encouraged in carrying out maximum observation and experiments. Not much reliance is to be made on books for the primary classes because the attention of such kids is generally on text and their minds are not capable of comprehending the meaning at such a tender age. The contents of a chapter are to be explained in detail first and then reading from the book should be advised.

(Rajab, 1374 A.H.) ***Afzal Hussain***

About "We and Our Environment Part -2

The Social Science and General Science have since been included in the curriculum of Environment. By this arrangement, it has been attempted that children are introduced with their immediate atmosphere in such a manner that they are able to gather ample knowledge of their surroundings.

On the pattern of the book "Aam Maloomaat" (General knwledge) compiled by the late Afzal Hussain Sahib, a new set of books is being prepared so that the latest information can be made available to the students. This very series will be published *Insha'allah*, by the name "We and Our Environment".

We extend our gratitude to all those who have contributed to this endeavour. Mr. Kamil Raza has taken special interest in the compilation of the manuscript and in making it presentable. Dr. (Mrs.) Qamar Shareef, Mr. Mohd. Zia Uddin and Mr. Irfan Ahmad Siddiqui have also seen the manuscript and extended useful suggestions. We are thankful to Mr. Irfan Ahmed Siddiqui for translating this book into English from Urdu version "Hum Aur Hamra Mahol" Part-2. We are also thankful to Br. Sikandar Azam Asstt. Editor Radiance Weekly for reviewing this english version of the book. In a bid to make the book more useful, the valuable suggestions from teachers, parents and knowledgeable persons will be eagerly awaited.

20th June' 2009
Delhi

Mohd. Ashfaq Ahmed
Supervisor

Contents

Foreword 3

About "We and Our Environment Part - 2" 5

1. These are Precious Pearls 7
2. Days and Nights (How do we pass our time) 11
3. Our Food 15
4. No Life without Water 20
5. Forms of Water 26
6. Keep your Surroundings Clean and be Healthy 30
7. House and Family 34
8. Traffic Rules 39
9. Story of the Wheel 43
10. Means of Communication 46
11. The Earth, the Sun and the Moon 52
12. Our Clothes and Weather 56
13. Our Vehicles 61

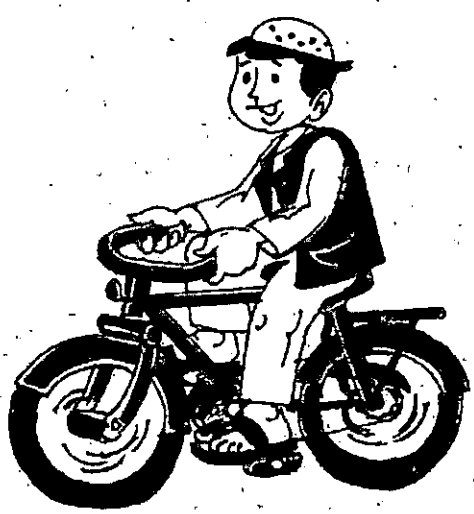
1 These are Precious Pearls

How good and kind is our Allah! He made us human and gave us a strong and healthy body. It has many parts. Each part is useful.

Allah has given us two hands. There are five fingers in each hand. Each finger has three folds. We can bend our fingers. We can also bend the hand at the elbow and at the wrist. Think! What would happen if we cannot bend our hands at these joints? Would we still be able to work with our hands? We must thank Allah for such kindness.

We do many things with our hands. We eat, drink, write, play with a ball, catch different things and do many more work.

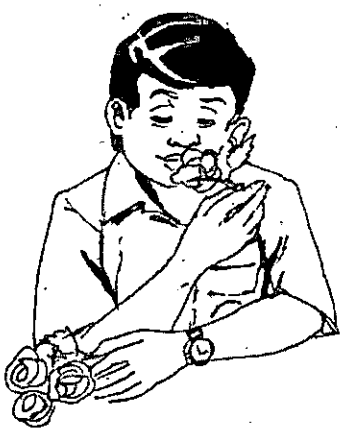
Allah has given us two legs. We can bend our legs at the ankle and at the knee. We cannot sit without bending our legs. We walk, ride a cycle, run with the legs. We walk to the mosque.



Allah has given us two eyes. We can see with them and recognise things. We see different things – flowers, trees, animals, our friends, etc. We are happy when we see good, colourful and beautiful things. When we are sad, we weep and tears come out of our eyes. When we are very angry, our eyes become red.

Allah has given us tongue and nose. We cannot recognise many things by seeing alone. We taste or smell these things and tell what they are. We taste sweet and salty things.

We are pleased to see colourful things. We love scent and good smell also pleases us. We close our nose while passing through dirty places.



Allah has given us two ears. We can listen with them. We can recognise different sounds and voices. We can differentiate between the sound of animal and the voice of man.

When we hear the sound or horn of a vehicle, we understand the danger. We step aside.

Allah has given us all the necessary organs. These organs are precious. We must thank Allah. We must take care of them.

Every man has same parts of body but we don't look alike. Why? In fact there is some difference in our appearane and temperament. Watch your five friends carefully and tell:

1. Are their eyes, nose and ears all alike?
2. How is the colour of their skin?
3. Is the colour of the eyes same?
4. Is the colour of the hair same?

What is the difference? What do you think?

In fact Allah has made us differently — some black or brown thin or fat, tall or short. Can you imagine, what would have happened if some of your friends would have looked alike?

Exercise

1. Oral

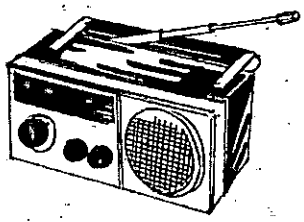
(1) Name the parts of body which are in pairs.
(2) Tell two functions of hands and feet.
(3) Which organs are used for smelling and hearing?
(4) What is the function of a tongue?
(5) Why no two men look alike?

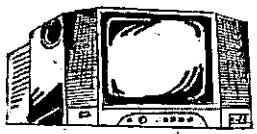
2. Written

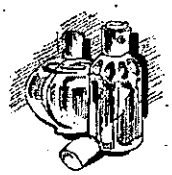
(i) Match names of organs with their functions:

Eye	speak and taste
Ear	smell
Tongue	walk
Feet	hear
Nose	see

(ii) Match pictures of organs with their function:





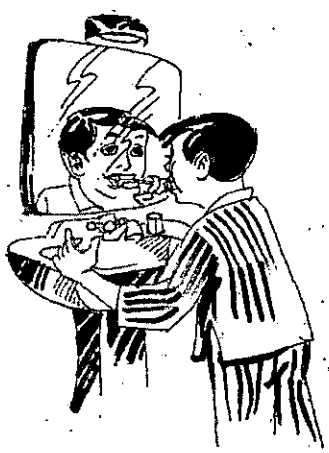


2

DAYS AND NIGHTS

(How do we pass our time)

My name is Abdullah. I am eight years old. I read in class III. My father wakes me up early in the morning before Faj'r. When I get up, I say salam to my elders. After attending to natural calls, I wash my hand with soap. I brush my teeth regularly. I make wazu (ablution) and go for salat-al-Fajr.



I also brush my teeth after each meal. We should brush our teeth regularly after each meal and before going to bed to keep them clean and healthy. Our prophet Hadrat Muhammad (PBUH) has instructed us to clean our teeth with green neem or babool twig (MISWAK). Chewing green twig of neem or babool keeps our mouth germ-free and teeth strong. Our mouth stops smelling.

After 'Salat' I recite the Holy Qur'an. The Qur'an is the holy book of Allah (SWT). Everyone must read it. After that I exercise. Sometimes I jog and sometimes I exercise in my home's backyard.

After exercise, I bathe. It keeps our body clean and tidy. I

feel fresh after bathing. Our prophet Hadrat Muhammad (PBUH) said cleanliness is half of faith. (At-tahooru-Nisful Iman). I do gargle three times, take up water deep into nostril three times and wash the whole body at least once. This is the way I perform bathing (ghusl). And this is the way one must perform ghusl.

Then I take my breakfast. I check my school bag to make sure that necessary things are in it. I check my bag daily before going to school. If I forget anything at home then my teacher gets angry. I always reach school on time. I never go late. Going to school late is bad.

I return from my school in the afternoon. I again wash my hands, face and mouth. I take light refreshment and then I take lunch. I never forget to say Bismillah before eating anything. A Muslim must say Bismillah before doing anything. I play with my friends till Maghrib.

After Maghrib, I study. I revise my lessons. I take my dinner before Isha' prayer. After Isha I go to bed.

This is my daily routine. On holidays my daily routine is a little bit changed. On holidays I help my mother clean and tidy up the house. Dirty or unhygienic condition brings diseases. I pare my nails once a week. I also get my hair cut once in a month. I keep my hair well groomed, clean and tidy.

Exercise

1. Oral

(i) Make a list of work you do in a day.
(ii) When do you brush your teeth?
(iii) Why do you bathe?
(iv) What do you do before going to school?
(v) What do you do after Maghrib?

2. Written

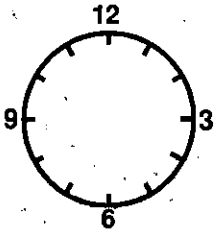
(A) Fill in the blanks.
(holy, clean, school, diseases, hands, cleanliness)

(i) ..... is half of the faith, This is the saying of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
(ii) We must wash our ..... before every meal.
(iii) After ghusl a man becomes .....
(iv) I check my bag well before going to .....
(v) Dirtiness is bad. It brings .....

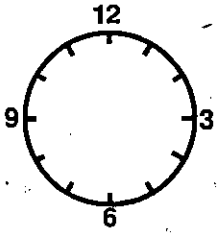
(B) Tick (✓) mark the correct statement.

(i) I go to school late daily. ( )
(ii) Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) has instructed us to use green neem or babool twig (Miswak) to clean our teeth and mouth. ( )
(iii) Exercise keeps us unhealthy. ( )
(iv) We must wash our feet before meal. ( )
(v) We should exercise after meals. ( )

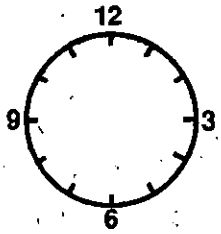
(C) Tell the time when do you do these activities.



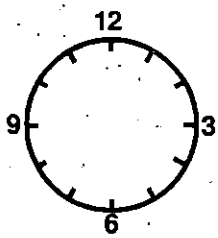
(i) Get up in the morning



(ii) Take breakfast



(iii) Go to play



(iv) Go to bed

Suggested Activities

(i) Ask the teacher to demonstrate the correct method of brushing teeth.

(ii) Why we should not eat without washing our hands. Discuss with your friends/other classmates.

(iii) Ask your friend his daily routine.

(iv) Write a letter to your friend in Kolkata about your daily routine. Cut pictures of tooth brush and tooth paste from old newspapers and magazines and paste them.

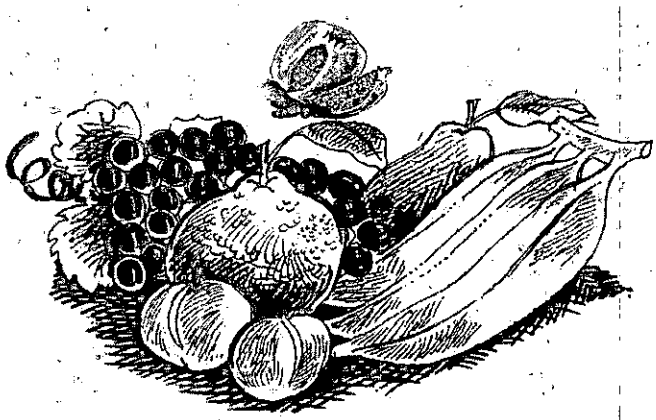
(v) Carry a miswak to school and learn the correct way of using it from your teacher in your science period.

3

Our Food

After air and water, the most important thing is food. Food gives us energy to work and play.

We take different things as food. We must eat only halal (permissible) food.



Make a list of what you eat at breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner
1.	.....	.....
2.	.....	.....
3.		
4.		

Where do you get these things? We get wheat, rice, vegetables, pulses, etc. from plants. We get meat, milk, egg, butter, etc. from animals.

Make a list of things that you get from —

Plants **Animals**

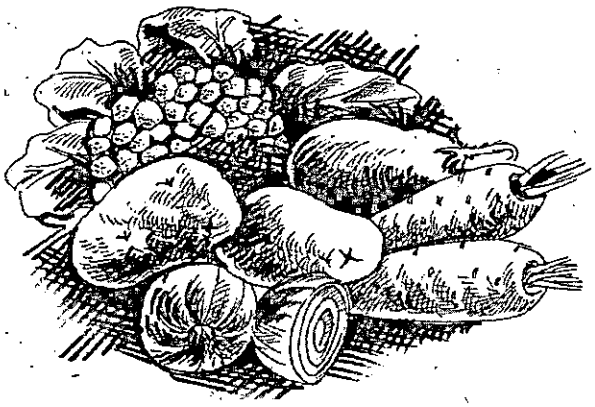
1.
2.
3.
4.

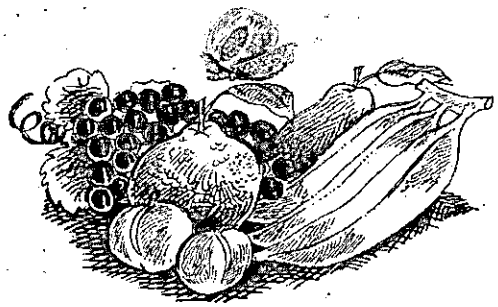
Bread and rice are important parts of our food. Some people like only bread and some others rice. Most of the people eat both bread and rice. Most people use bread of wheat flour but some people also use bread made of flour of other grains like rice, gram, barley and corn.

We can make many different things from one kind of grain as we make bread, cake, toast, biscuits and pizza from wheat flour.

Make a list of things we can make from rice, gram, corn, barley.

We get energy from rice and bread. We also get energy from butter, sugar, oils and fats.





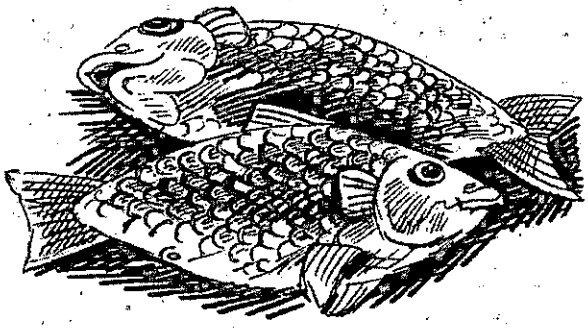
Food helps us fight diseases. Vegetables and fruit are useful food. We must use fresh vegetables and fruit in good quantity.

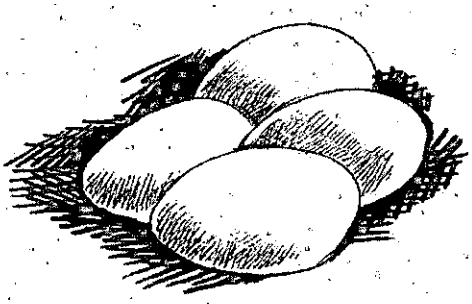
Some vegetables are eaten uncooked and some others after cooking. Tomato, cucumber, raddish, onion, salad and spinach can be used uncooked as salad. Potato, brinjal, turnip, etc. are eaten only after cooking them.

Make a list of vegetables eaten:

Uncooked	Cooked
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

Some parts of our food help our body grow and develop. They make our bones strong and healthy. Pulses, meat, egg, fish make our body strong and healthy.





Water is also important. We must take sufficient water to help food digest well.

Some important points to be remembered.

1. Always eat food on time.
2. Do not eat a lot or little.
3. Always begin work in the name of Allah. Thank Allah for whatever he has given to us.
4. Always keep food and other eatable things covered.
5. Do not eat uncovered fruit, sweets, etc. sold in market.
6. Always eat slowly and chew the food.
7. Fruit must be washed.
8. Wash vegetables well before cutting.
9. Wash your hands with soap before and after every meal.
10. Brush your teeth well after every meal. This keeps teeth healthy and free from germs.
11. Do not waste food.
12. Always take seasonal vegetables and fruit.

Exercise

1. Oral

(i) Why is food important for us?
(ii) What food do we get from animals?
(iii) What do we get from plants?
(iv) What are energy-giving foods?
(v) Which food helps our body grow and develop?

2. Written

(A)

1. Why are vegetables and fruit important for us?
2. Which vegetables do we eat uncooked?
3. What is an important part of our food?
4. What are two main sources of your food?

(B) Tick (✓) mark the correct and cross out (×) the incorrect statements.

(i) We get energy from food.
(ii) Vegetables and fruit are necassary for growth of our body.
(iii) We must eat only halal food.
(iv) For our food, we depend upon plants and animals.
(v) Vegetables and fruit can be eaten without washing.

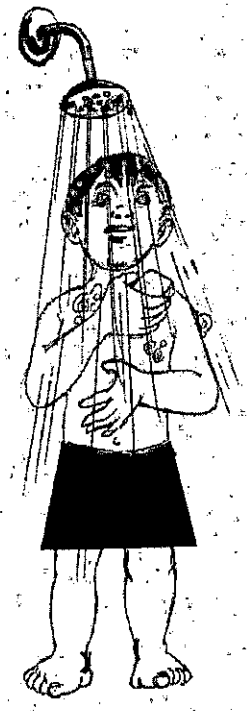
Suggested Activities

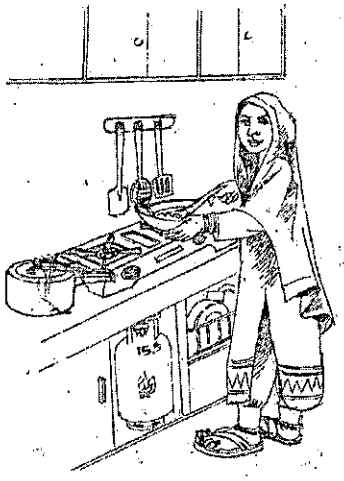
1. Make pictures of fruit you like and colour them.
2. Make a list of things you eat at breakfast, lunch and dinner.
3. Discuss vegetarian and non-vegetarian food with your teacher.
4. Collect different pulses and grains in small polythene bags and mark them. Keep them in your science room.
5. Teacher should help pupils make a chart of food.

4 No Life Without Water

Water is very important for us. We cannot live without water.

See the following pictures and tell how we use water.

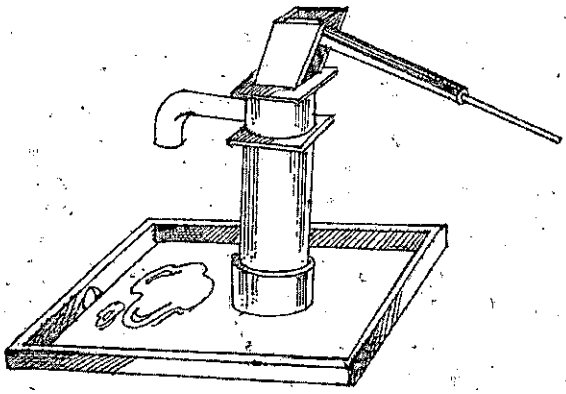


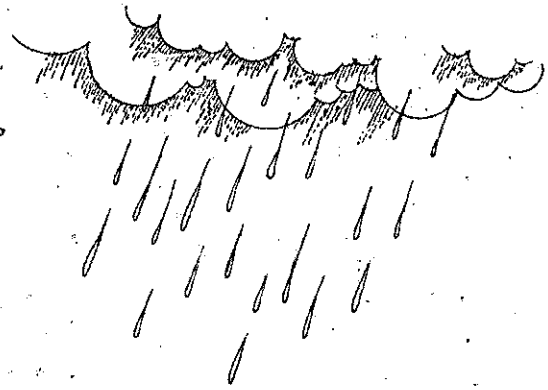


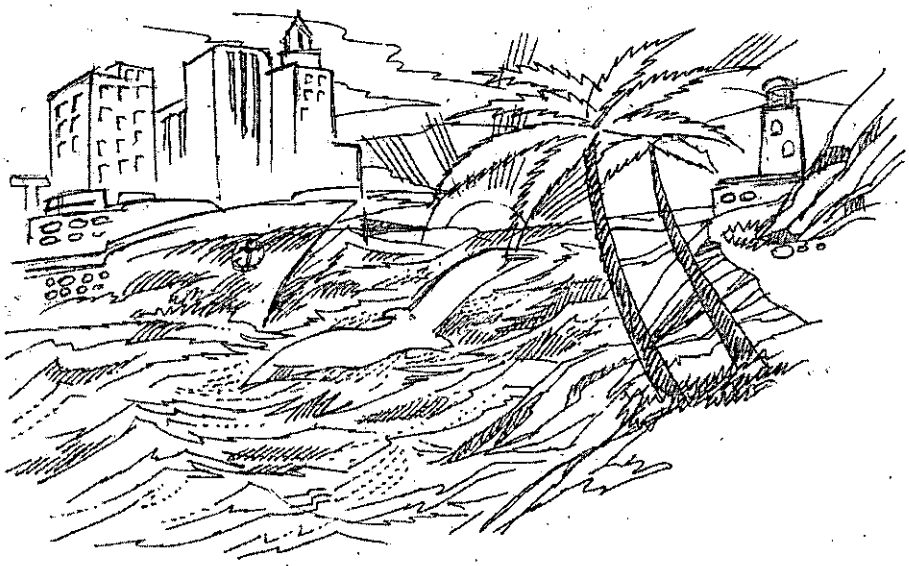
Water is also essential for plants and animals.

Allah has made it very important for us. See the picture and tell different sources of water.

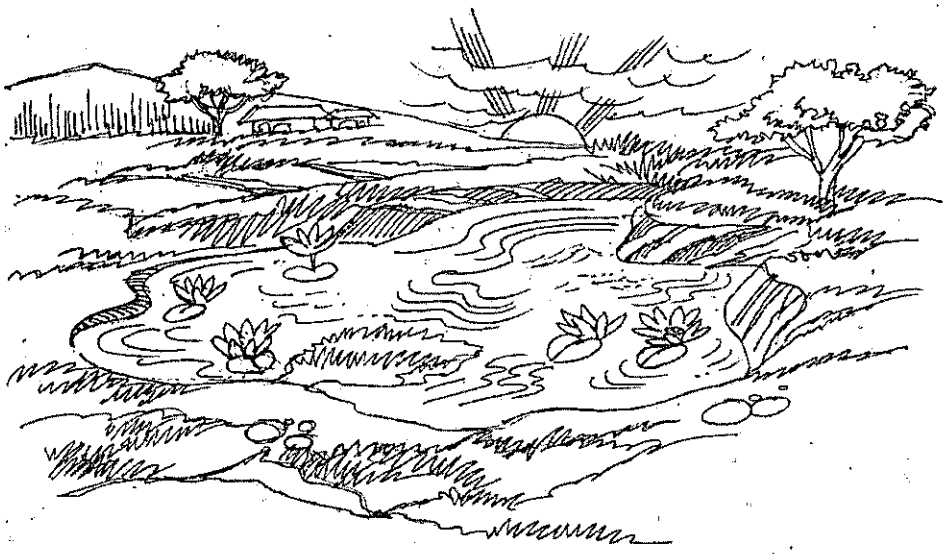
The largest source of water is sea or ocean. But sea water is salty and not fit for drinking. Drinking water (potable water) comes from tube wells, handpumps and wells. Do you know how is water supplied in cities?







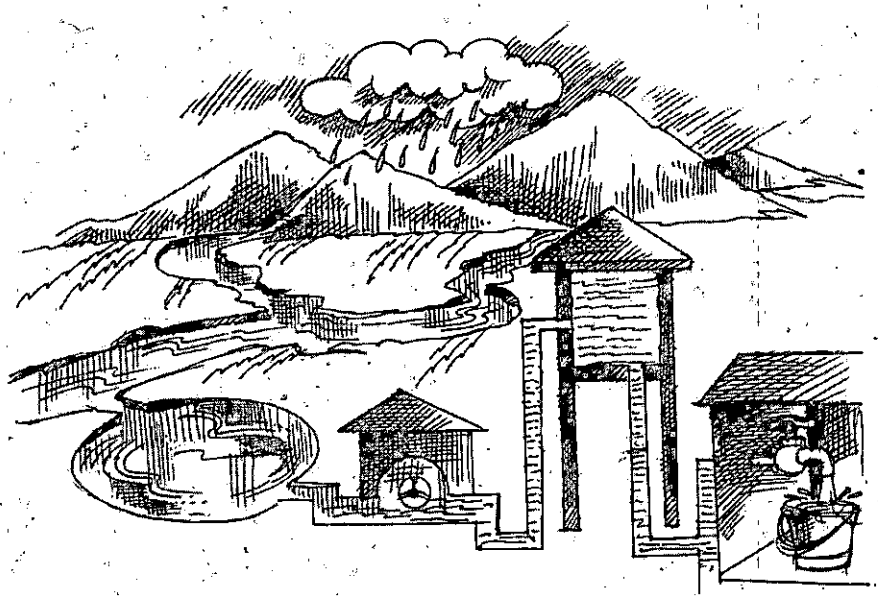
First river water is cleaned, then chemicals are added to it. This way we get rid of germs. It is then stored in tanks and supplied through pipes.



Even if water is drawn from underground borewells, it is first made germ-free by adding some chemical as chlorine or

potassium permanganate. It is stored in big overhead tanks and supplied through pipes.

Can you tell us the colour of water? How does it smell?



Water is colourless. It has no smell. How does water taste? It is tasteless. Pure water is tasteless but drinking water has a pleasant taste. Boil some water for five minutes, cool it and drink. Now drink some fresh tap water. You can feel the difference.

Water must be used with great care. Drinking and cooking water must always be kept covered. It must be germ free. We should not take out water from bucket or pitcher with dirty pot or hands. A fetcher should be used to take water out of the pitcher.

Water should not be wasted. It should be used with care and must be saved lest one day we should not get water.

Exercise

1. Oral

1. What are different uses of water?

(ii) Where do we get drinking water from?

(iii) Why should we not waste water?

(iv) How do we feel if we do not get water?

(v) What will be the shape of water if it is filled in a glass?

2. Written

1.

(i) How is water supplied in our towns?

(ii) Why is sea water not fit for drinking?

(iii) Give four properties of water.

(iv) Besides human, who uses water?

(v) What is the colour and smell of water?

2. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

(form, sea, plants, animals, colour, covered, smell)

(i) We should keep water .....

(ii) Water has neither ..... nor .....

(iii) Besides human, water is also very essental for ..... and .....

(iv) The largest source of water is .....

(v) Water takes the ..... of the pot it is kept in.

3. Tick (✓) mark the correct and cross (×) out the incorrect statements.

(i) Odourless water should not be drunk. ( )

(ii) Plants do not need water. ( )

(iii) Water should be kept uncovered. ( )

(iv) Water has no shape. ( )

(v) Sea water is sweet. ( )

Suggested Activities

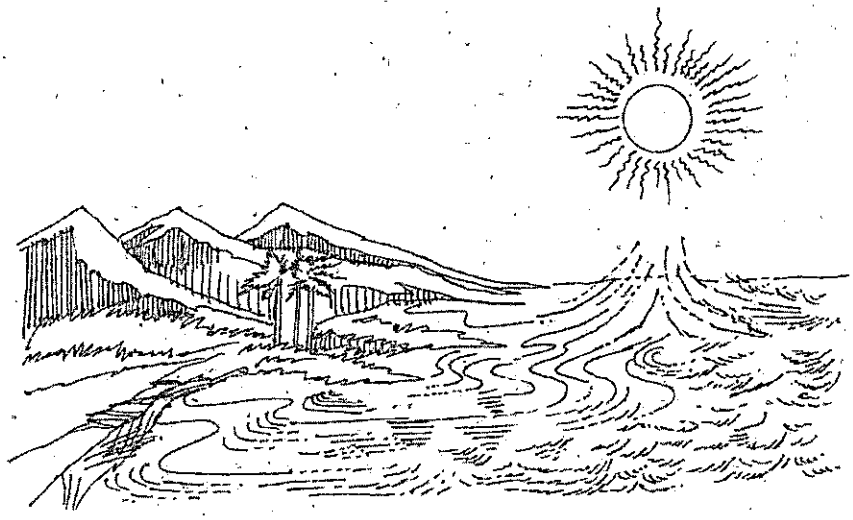
1. How do people waste water? Write 5 sentences.
2. Take two glasses of water and add two spoons of sugar in one glass and mix it. Then add two spoons of salt in another glass and stir it. Now taste the water. Tell the difference.

5

Forms of Water

Do you know my name? I am Rahmatullah i.e. Mercy of Allah, but people call me water with love. You know my father is Ocean. I am very fond of wandering. I can never sit still. I take pleasure in moving around. I always move towards slope or downward.

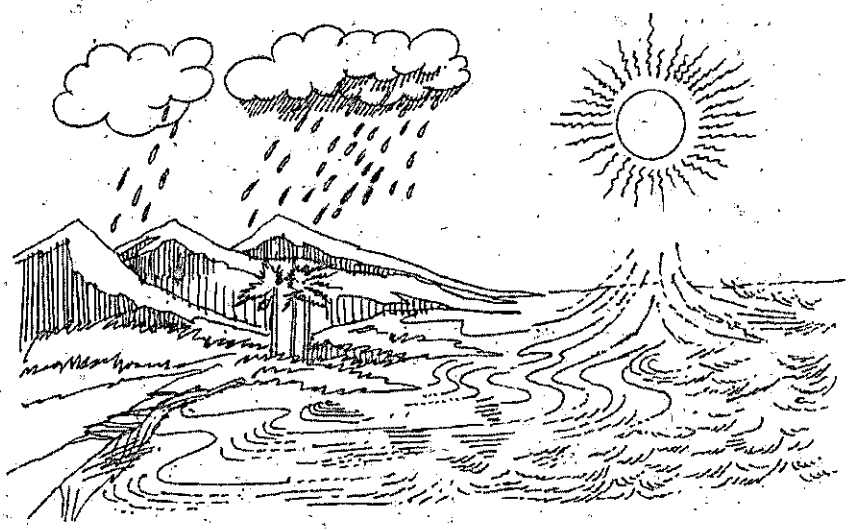
One day I dreamed of flying in the sky, like birds. I tried several times, but failed. Every time the earth pulled me, I requested the wind to carry me. The wind spoke to me, "I have no objection in taking you, but till you are in the form of water, the earth will not leave you. She will keep pulling you towards herself. So, you have to change your form. You have to change into steam. Only then I can carry you." So I agreed



to become steam (vapour). I have to take the help of the sun to change into steam (vapour). Changing of water into vapour is called 'evaporation'.

The sun began to change me into vapour. It heated me so much that I felt uneasy. I was in great pain. My whole body began to boil, but I accepted it for the sake of my interest.

When I was changed into vapour, the wind, as it had promised, carried me away. On the way I met dust and smoke. I started feeling cold as I went high up. All my temperature was gone. I became cool. Now, mixed with smoke and dust I was cloud. I wandered here and there, looked at villages, gardens and cities. Everybody was troubled with heat. I felt pity on them. I decided to become water again. I changed into small drops of water and rained on earth. I rained everywhere. A part of me was absorbed by the thirsty earth. The rest part reached the sea again pouring through different nallahs and rivers. Thus my journey was complete. My journey is called



'WATER - CYCLE.'

The changing of vapour into water is called 'condensation.'

Dear children, I can take one more form: Solid form. When I am very cold I become solid and people call me ICE. When you keep me in refrigerator, you find cubes of ice. In the referigerator I feel cold. So I help man in all my three forms; water (liquid), vapour or steam (gas) and ice (solid). These are my three forms.

Exercise

1. Oral

(i) What has the water to do to fly in the air?
(ii) How did water change into cloud?
(iii) Who helped water to become vapour?
(iv) How did cloud change into its original form?

2. Written

(i) What is water-cycle?
(ii) What are the three forms of water?
(iii) What is condensation?
(iv) How does water change into ice?
(v) How does rain water reach the sea?

3. Fill in the blanks with the hints given below.

Ice, slope, cloud, steam, gas.

(i) Water always moves towards.....

(ii) Solid form of water is called.....

(iii) ..... form of water is vapour.

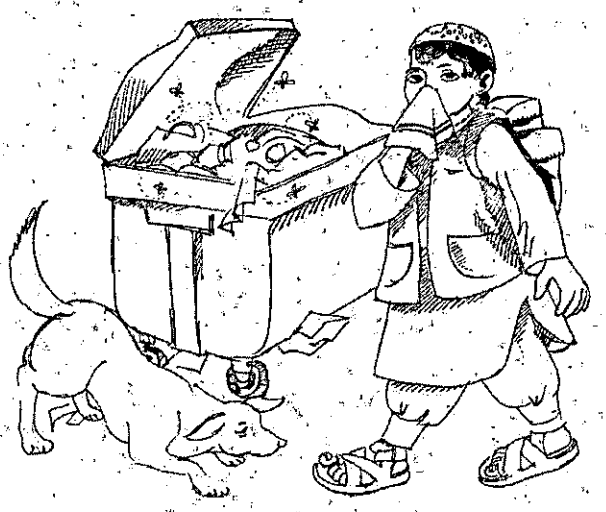
(iv) Vapour when mixed with dust and smoke becomes.....

Suggested Activities

1. What are the main sources of water? Discuss with your teacher.
2. Make a chart to show water cycle. Display it in your science room.
3. Take help of your mother to see how does water changes into steam.

6 Keep your Surroundings Clean and be Healthy

Everyone of us likes to live in clean atmosphere. If our surroundings are clean, we shall be healthy. If dirty and unhygienic, we may fall ill. So we must keep our houses and surroundings clean. Can you tell how are our surroundings made dirty or unclean? Careless people are responsible. They throw garbage on the road, choking the drains. There is waterlogging. Mosquitoes and flies thrive on it. Flies live in dirty places. Mosquitoes lay eggs on dirty water. Flies and mosquitoes spread several diseases. They carry germs of

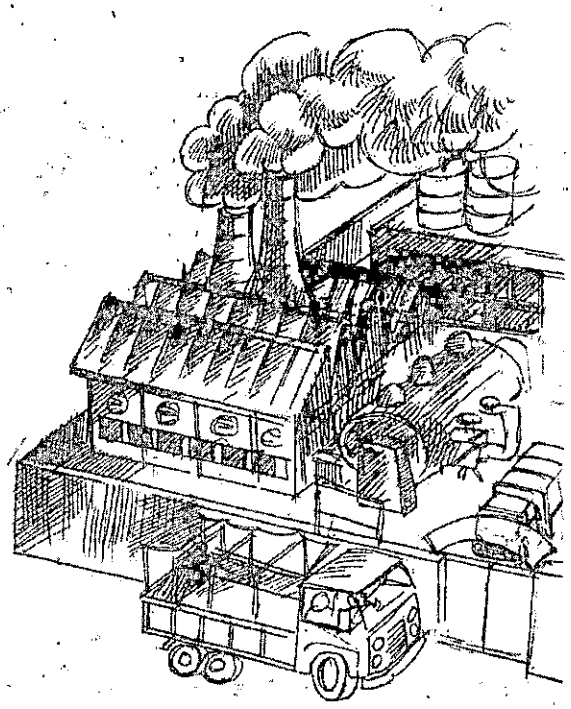


cholera, dysentry, maleria, etc. Besides, the garbage pollutes the air. We need fresh and clean air to breathe. Polluted air makes us sick.

We must throw grabage at proper places, always in dust-bins. We must not throw them on the road or in the drain. This may choke drains. We must not spit or urinate here and there.

More factors that make air polluted.

(1) Smoke coming from the chimney of factories and industries: Smoke coming from factories pollutes the air. Such polluted air affects our health.



Factories and industries should be established far from cities and villages. Waste should be treated so that it does not pollute the air.

(2) Smoke coming from vehicles: Smoke coming from motor vehicles is a major cause of air pollution in big cities. We must keep engines of our vehicles in good condition to avoid air pollution. Moreover, such fuel as CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) should be used as it gives very little smoke. Thus we can save air from pollution. Trees help check pollution. So we must plant trees in large numbers.

Exercise

1. Oral

(i) Why is it important to keep our environment clean?
(ii) What are the ill effects of unclean environment?
(iii) How is environment polluted?
(iv) Why should we not breathe in polluted air?
(v) What would happen if we throw plastic bags in the drain?

2. Written

(1) Tick (✓) mark the correct and cross out (×) the incorrect statement.

(i) Polluted environment affects our health. ( )

(ii) Garbage should be thrown in the street. ( )

(iii) Flies and mosquitoes help check diseases. ( )

(iv) Smoke coming out of factories pollute our environment. ( )

(v) Smoke coming out of vehicles keep our environment clean.( )

(vi) We must plant trees to check air pollution. ( )

2. Make the correct choice.

(i) We should spit anywhere. *(Never/always/sometimes)*

(ii) Garbage should be thrown *(on the road/in the street/in the dustbin)*

(iii) Dustbin should be *(open/covered)*

(iv) Flies and mosquitoes *(should be/should not be)* allowed to live in the home.

Suggested Activities

(i) Help people to fight environmental pollution.

(ii) Make a list of Do's and Don'ts to keep our environment clean.

Example:

	Do's	**Don'ts**
1.	Plant trees.	Do not burn plastic bags
2.		
3.		
4.		

7

House and Family

A house is necessary for all of us. It protects us from heat, cold and rain. There are many kinds of houses. Some houses are mud-built. They are made of mud clay and thatches.

A mud-built house is made of mud, clay and thatches.

If a house is made of brick, iron, cement and concrete, it is called a brick-built house. The house should be neat and clean and airy. There should be sufficient sunlight in the house. Dark, dingy and dirty houses are not fit for living. Such a house makes us ill and unhealthy. Houses in cities are usually brick-built but in villages there are many mud-built houses. They are easily destroyed by fire or flood. (Ask your teacher to explain flood)

(In how many ways can a house catch fire?

Discuss with your friends.)

Birds make nests. These nests are their homes. Birds make these nests to lay eggs and not to live in them for ever.

Most of the birds make their nests in the trees. But some birds also make nests in houses. Birds make nests with grass, green twigs, small sticks, feathers, paper, cotton and wool.

Rats, rabbits and some other animal, make holes and burrows to live in.

We live with our parents and brothers and sisters in our house. We all live happily together. We keep our house clean. We keep everything in proper place. We do not throw things here and there. We keep garbage, fruit and vegetable waste in

dustbins. There are many parts of our house. There are two rooms for sleeping. These rooms are called bedrooms. There is a verandah in front of every room. There is a kitchen. My mother cooks food in it. There is a toilet and a bathroom side by side.

All the people of our house work together. They help each other. I take care of my bag and books. I keep everything in proper place. We do not scatter our books, copies, etc. My elder sister helps my mother in the kitchen.

Sometimes my grandparents also come to my home. When they come, they bring some present. My father calls my grandfather, 'Father' and my grandmother, Mother. My grandmother says, "Your father was young like you. I have cared for him in my lap." My grandmother tells me good stories.

In summer vacation, we often go to our maternal grandfather (Nana), My maternal grandfather (nana) is my mother's father. My maternal grandmother (Nani) is my mother's mother. My maternal uncle (Mamu) and maternal aunt (Mumani) also live there. My 'Mamu' is my mother's brother. My mother's sister is my khala and my father's sister is my phuphi. My father's brother is my chacha.

Note: *In English we call mamu, chacha, phupha and khalu 'Uncle' and 'Aunt' to mumani, khala, phuphi and chachi 'Aunt'. Teachers should explain that as in Urdu, in English, there are not so many different words for different relations.*

Exercise

1. Oral

(i) Why is a house necessary for us?
(ii) What is a brick-built house?
(iii) What is a mud-built house?
(iv) What is a good house?

2. Written

(i) How are the houses in cities and villages different?
(ii) What are the things birds use to make their nests?
(iii) Who live with you in your home?
(v) What kinds of houses are easily destroyed by flood and fire?
(iv) Name the animals which live in holes.

(B) Match the following.

Home	made of mud, thatches
Mother's father	make nest in trees
Mud-built house	should be airy
Rat and rabbits	maternal grand father (Nana)
Birds	are usually brick-built
Houses in cities	have in burrows

(C) Fill in the blanks.

Father's father is called.....

Father's mother is called.....

Mother's sister is called.....

Father's brother is called.....

Suggested Activities

1. Make a picture of your home. Draw and colour a mud-built and a brick-built house.
2. Cut and paste pictures of different birds in your scrap book.

8 Traffic Rules

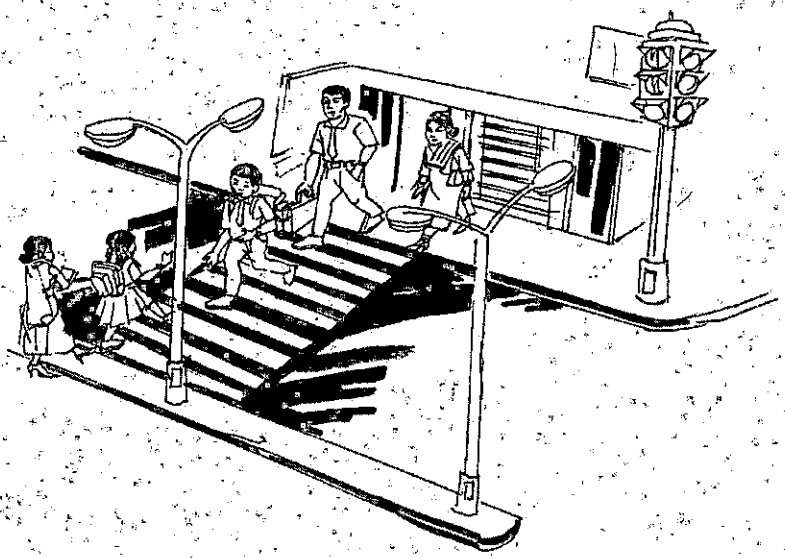
We can avoid accidents by obeying traffic rules. Everyone must obey these rules. Accidents happen when we forget or do not obey these rules carelessly.

While on road, we should obey the rules:

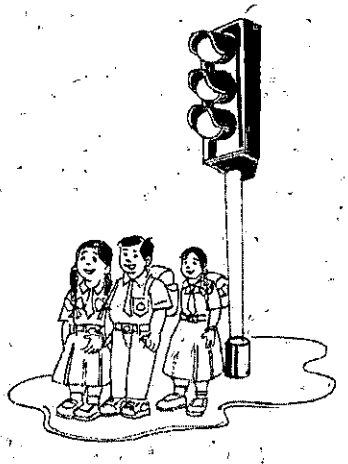
(1) We should never walk in the middle of the road. We should walk on the footpath (sidewalk). Where there are no footpaths, we should walk on the left side of the road, so that we can see the vehicles coming from the opposite direction.

(2) Always cross the road at zebra crossing when there is green signal. White strips marked on the roads at every crossing are called zebra crossing.

(3) Where there are no zebra crossings, we should see



first towards right then left and cross half the road, then stop and see toward left and cross the other half of the road. NEVER RUN TO CROSS A BUSY ROAD.



(4) There are traffic signal light at every crossing in big cities. Red, yellow and green lights go on and off at regular interval.

Red light means STOP. Yellow light means GET READY.

(5) We must follow the instructions of the Traffic Police.

(6) We may use subways or overbridges for crossing busy roads. Subways or overbridges are found in big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore and Kolkata.

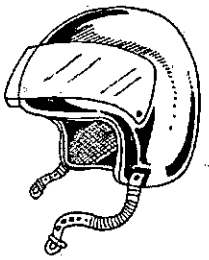
(7) We must not play or fly kites on the road.

(8) We must never board or alight from a moving vehicle.

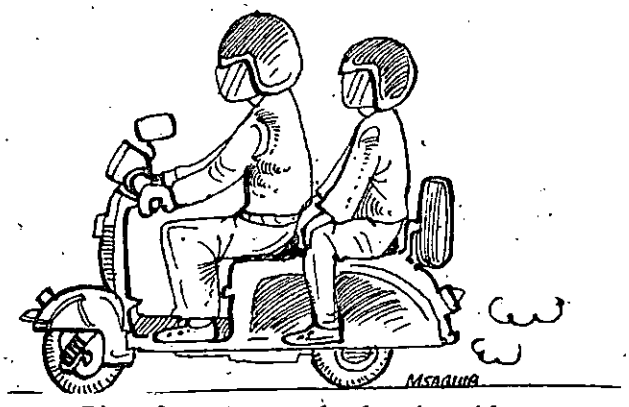
(9) Always board a bus in queue. Never push or pull anyone.

(10) Two people shouldn't ride a bicycle. Both the rider

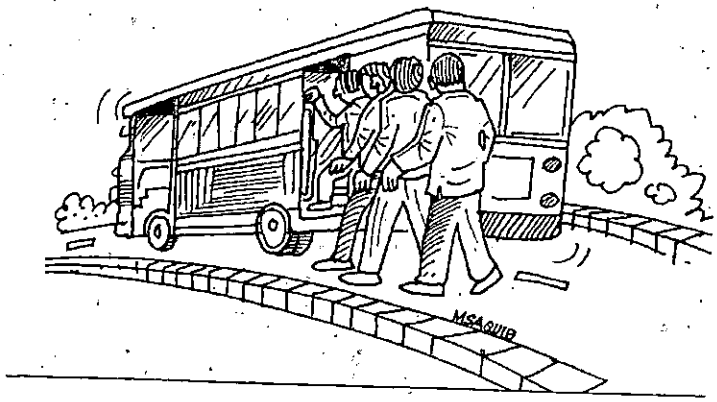
and the pillion (the person sitting behind the rider) on a motor-cycle must use helmets. A helmet keeps our head safe.



Pic. of helmet



Pic. of a motor-cycle showing rider and pillion wearing helmet.



Pic. of persons getting into a city bus in a queue

Exercise

1. Oral

(i) What happens if we do not obey traffic rules?

(ii) Why do accidents take place?

(iii) Which side of the road should a person walk on ? Why?

(iv) How should we cross the road?

(v) Why is there traffic police on the crossings?

2. Written

(1) Match the following:

A	B
We should cross the road	the traffic police.
We should walk	use helmet.
A motorcyclist should	accident will occur.
If we play on the road	at zebra crossing.
We must follow	on the footpath.

2. Tick (✓) mark the correct statements:

(i) We should step out of a moving bus.

(ii) More than one person should ride a bicycle.

(iii) Always obey traffic rules.

(iv) We must look at the traffic signal before crossing the road.

(v) We should fly kite on the road.

Suggested Activities

(i) Make a picture of traffic signal.

(ii) Learn traffic rules.

9 Story of the Wheel

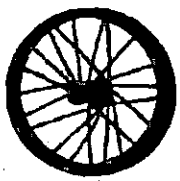
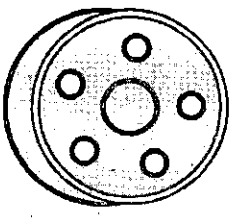
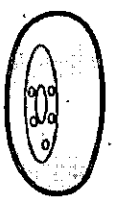
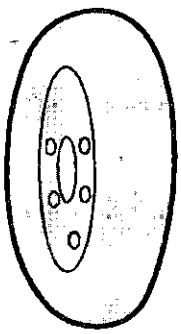
Invention of a wheel is a great event in the history of man.

It made travelling easy. Long journey, which used to take months, is now completed in days and even hours. How was a wheel invented? Let us discover. Earlier, people used to carry loads on their heads. Then people took help of animals. But these animals could not carry large heavy loads for a long distance. Then man used logs of wood to carry heavy loads from one place to another.

Load was rolled over logs: This was the first step towards invention of the wheels. More than two logs of wood were used to roll over heavy load from place to place. Later these logs were cut into circular discs (the first crude wheel). These discs were joined by an iron axle.

These wheels were used in bullock carts. This kind of wheel was first used 5,000 years ago in Iraq.

These wooden wheels were made more secure and

stronger by an iron frame (rim). Gradually the shape and form of the wheel was improved. Rubber tyre and tube were used over steel rim. This increased the speed of the vehicles. Now, wheels are not only used in vehicles, but in other kinds of machines also. Even an aeroplane cannot take off or land without wheels.

Do you know a sledge has no wheels? It slides on the ice.

Exercise

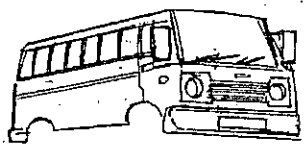
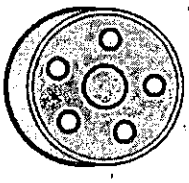
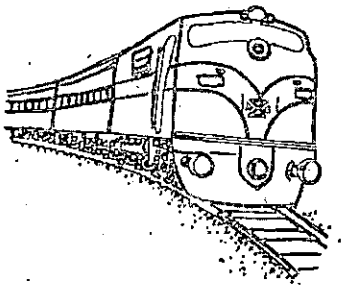
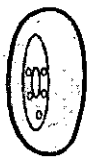
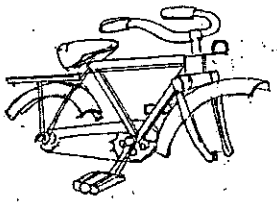
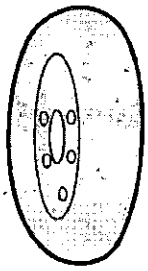
1. Oral

(i) How did people travel before the invention of the wheels?
(ii) In which vehicle three wheels are used?
(iii) What are wheels made of ?
(iv) How was the first wheel? Was it used in a vehicle?
(v) Do you know a vehicle in which no wheels are used?

2. Written

(i) Name three machines in which wheels are used.
(ii) Where and when was the first wheel used?
(iii) Name two vehicles that use woollen wheels.
(iv) How is the wheel a great invention of man?
(v) What happened when rubber tyre was used over steel rim?

(2) Match the vehicles with their wheels.

A Pictures of vehicles	B Pictures of wheels
	
	
	

Suggested Activities

(i) Make a list of things that use wheels.

(ii) Cut and paste pictures of different kinds of wheels.

10 Means of Communication

A postman is an important man. He does us great service. He brings us letters from our friends and relatives. After invention of mobile and internet people now rarely use the post office. Still it is one of the biggest means of communication.

Do you know how letters, posted at far away places, reach us?

We can purchase Post Cards, Inland Letters from the post office at fixed price. We write on them. We must not keep any other letter inside an 'Inland'. If we want to write lengthy letters, we should use a separate sheet of paper. We put it in an envelop, and paste it. We fix postage stamp on the envelop before posting it.

Postage stamp is fixed according to the weight of the envelop. The rates are fixed and revised by Government of India annually.

Do not forget to write the name and address of the sender.

Make sure that the pin code is correct.

It helps the letter reach its destination on time.

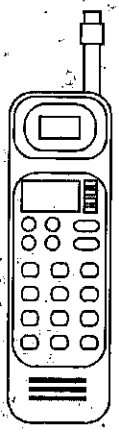
(PIN = Postal Index Number : Given to major post office)

Then drop the Letter in a letter box kept at places and in every post office. These Letter Boxes are either red or green in colour.

Postal employees empty these letter boxes regularly. They collect all the letters, take them to the post office, sort them and put them in different bags meant for different places. These bags are then sent to different places by bus, trains or aeroplanes. When the bags reach their destination (post office) they are opened. Letters are again sorted according to area and handed over to postmen. Then they are delivered to the addresses by the postman. Aerograms are used to send letters outside India. Foreign mails are sent by planes and they are costly.

Letters take 3 to 7 days to reach the right person. If you need to send an urgent message, you can send it through Telegram. Short messages are sent by Telegram. Telegram reaches within 24 hours. Telegrams are costlier than letters. They are charged according to the number of words written in the message.

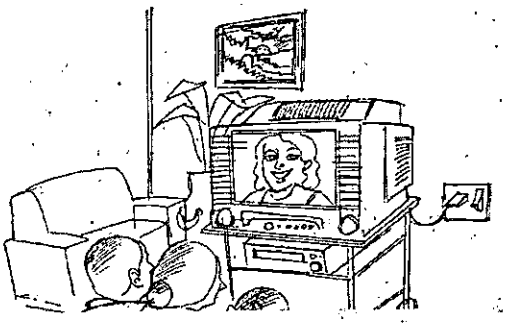
Another quick method of sending urgent message is FAX. It works through telephone line. It is like a xerox



machine. A copy of the message is instantly received at the other end. The sender and the receiver both should have fax machines.

We can talk on phone (land line) and mobile. It has two way communication. You can speak as well as listen. Mobile phone is now in great demand in cities and even in remote villages. Mobile phone has brought people close. You can

communicate with your friends and relatives living thousands of miles away through mobile.

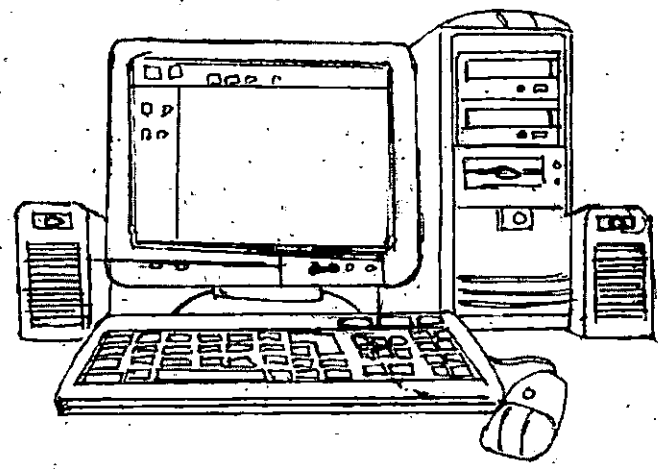


If you wish to send a message to thousands of people, you cannot do it by telephone. Radio and Television are used for this. We can get news of the world on radio and can watch these events on T.V. sets. Radio stations and T.V. stations relay useful informative programmes. There are educational programmes for all classes of students on Radio and T.V. Gyan Darshan is a channel that broadcasts such programmes.

A newspaper is another popular means of spreading messages, news, views and useful articles.

Some newspapers bring special weekly magazines for children by publishing stories, cartoons and other useful material.

Do you know what is the latest means of communication?



Exercise

1. Oral

(i) How do we send our messages?
(ii) Why do people now use post office less frequently ?
(iii) How is the message sent by post from one place to another?
(iv) How is the letter sent to foreign countries?
(v) What do you listen on radio?

2. Written

(1) Answer the following questions:
(a) Name three means of communication?
(b) Name three means of personal communication?
(c) Which is the fastest means of communication?
(d) Which means of communication takes maximum time?

(2) Fill in the blanks with the words given below.
(Post offices, fax, Inland letter, fifty paise)

(i) A post card costs.....

(ii) No enclosure is allowed inside an .....

(iii) The fastest means for sending personal written message is .....

(iv) Letters are sent from one place to another by.....

Suggested Activities

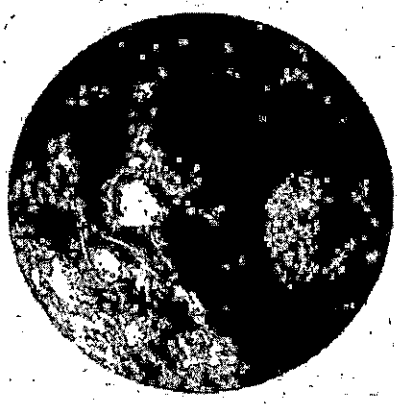
(i) Write your name and address on a Post Card and post it. See in how many days it reaches you.

11

The Earth, the Sun and the Moon

The Earth is the home of all living things. Three-fourth part of the earth is covered with water. There is more water on earth. One fourth is land and three fourth is water. There are human population, forests, mountains and hills and deserts on this one fourth part of the earth.

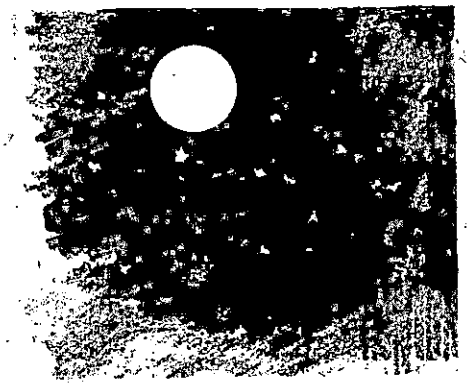
Allah (swt) has provided all the necessary things for life: air, water and food. The earth is surrounded by an envelop of air which we call atmosphere.



Look at the sky during day. What do you observe? During winter or monsoon, the sun is not visible for days. It is

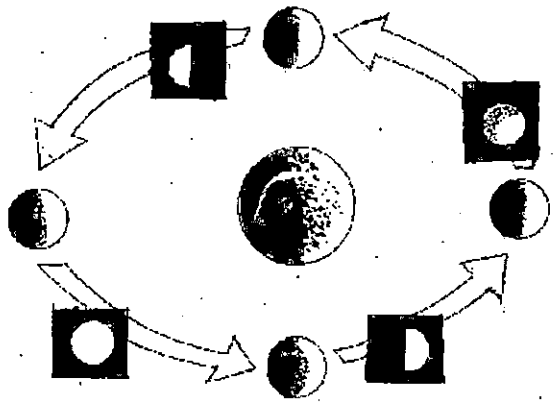
covered by clouds or fog in monsoon. We don't care even if the sun is not seen for days, but in winter, we need the sun to warm up. Why is it so? Besides light, the sun gives us heat. We like to sit under the sun in winter. Do you feel hot in summer?

Sunlight is also very important for animals and plants. It is as much nesessary for them as for man and animals. No plants or trees can survive without sunlight. The sun is also a sphere like our earth. But it is much bigger than the earth. It can adjust 13 lakh earths. It looks so small because it is very very far from our earth. It is 15 crore kilometers far from the earth. What do you see at night in the sky? You can see moon and stars in the sky. The moon is also a sphere like earth. But its light is not as hot as that of the sun. It is cool. Islamic



calender depends on the visibility and cycle of the moon. It is also called lunar calender. New moon is like a crescent.

Observe the moon from crescent to full moon to the last day. The moon becomes full on 14th night and gradually becomes smaller and smaller till it disappears altogether.



On 29 th or 30 th day it again appears as crescent. Besides moon, there are millions and millions of stars in the sky. Some stars are brighter than others. The stars are much bigger than moon but they appear smaller as they are far away. Some stars are even larger than the sun. THE SUN IS ALSO A STAR. Did you ever observe that some stars are always in group? These groups of stars are called constellation. Can you name some constellation? Ask your teacher to tell you some of them and also help you to locate it.

You can read more about them in next classes.

Exercise

1. Oral

(i) How is the earth suitable for us to live?
(ii) What is the shape of the earth?
(iii) What percentage of earth is water?
(iv) What do we get from the sun?
(v) Why does the sun appear so small?

2. Written

(A)

(i) How far is the sun from the earth?

(ii) What is the difference between sunlight and the moonlight?

(iii) In how many days the new moon becomes full?

(iv) Which is the smallest and the biggest among the sun, the earth or the moon?

(B) Choose the correct word from the bracket and fill in the blanks.

(i) Islamic calender is based on ..... (the sun/the moon/the stars)

(ii) The sunlight is hottest.....(in the moon/in the morning / in the evening)

(iii) Three fourth of the earth is .....(Land/water)

(iv) We can see ..... in the sky at night. (sun/stars/clouds)

(v) The farther is an object the ..... it looks. (bigger/smaller)

Suggested Activities

1. Make a picture of the sun and the moon.
2. Learn names of lunar months.
3. Visit the nearest planetarium.

Our Clothes and Weather

You know that there are twelve months in a year. The weather is not the same all through the year. It keeps on changing during different parts of the year. Some time it is hot (summer) some other time winter and yet some other time rainy season (monsoon). Besides, there are autumn and spring too. Can you tell us different months of the year?

Season	Months
Winter	
Summer	
Rainy season	
Autumn	
Spring	

My country is big. So weather in India is not the same at all places. There is extreme cold in December and January in North India especially in Delhi, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttranchal, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir. But during these months it is not so cold in Kolkata and Mumbai. In January it is hot in Chennai. When it is extremely hot in

Northern India, it is only moderately hot in Mumbai and Kolkata.

In Shimla and Kashmir, it is pleasantly cold even in June. There is winter all through the year on the hills and mountains. Occasionally, there is snowfall on the hills and mountains. In coastal areas, it is neither too hot nor too cold.

Clothes are exclusive gift of Allah. Animals don't use clothes.

Clothes protect us from bad weather. We should use

light coloured and cotton clothes in summer, but dark coloured and woollen clothes in winter. Our clothes are different in different weather.

Clothes also vary from region to region. In South India people wear shirt and lungi or shirt and pant. But in North India people do not like to wear lungi with shirt. They wear shirt and trousers (pyjama) or shirt and pant. Similarly the dress of a Bengali woman is different from that of a Punjabi woman. Women in Bengal use sari and blouse but in Punjab most women prefer salwar and kurta or jumper. Women in Rajasthan use ghaghra and choli. Ghagra is a kind of loose trousers. Choli is a kind of short blouse.

Men, in Rajasthan, wear turban on their heads.

Dress varies from religion to religion. Hindus usually wear dhoti and kurta. Muslims wear kurta and pajama. Sikhs wear turban. People of different states are mixing up with one another due to facilities of transport and adopting dresses of one another. Pant-shirt and kurta-pajama are the most popular dress in our country. Some people wear sherwani or coat in winter. There are different dresses for different professionals. Armymen and policemen have their own uniform. Doctors, nurses, postmen and night watchmen also have uniform. There are uniforms for students, too, in many schools. Uniform brings discipline and make us feel all alike and equal. What is the uniform of your school? Write in your notebook.

Exercise

1. Oral

(i) In which season do we wear light-coloured and cotton clothes?

(ii) Why do we wear clothes?

(iii) Write the names of different seasons in your region. Also write in which months they fall?

(iv) What is the difference in the weather of the hill stations and coastal areas?

(v) How is the dress of one region different from that of another region?

2. Written

1.

(i) How are the winter clothes different from summer clothes?

(ii) What kind of clothes do women of Punjab, Bengal and Rajsthan wear?

(iii) Are the dresses of men and women the same? Why not?

(iv) What do Sikhs wear?

(v) How are January and May different?

2. Fill in the blanks.

(i) In winter we wear ..... and ..... clothes.

(ii) In ..... areas it is neither too hot nor too cold.

(iii) There is extreme ..... in December and January in Northern India.

(iv) This is ..... season in July and August.

(v) In South India people wear ..... with shirt.

Suggested Activities

(1) Make a picture of dresses of men and women.

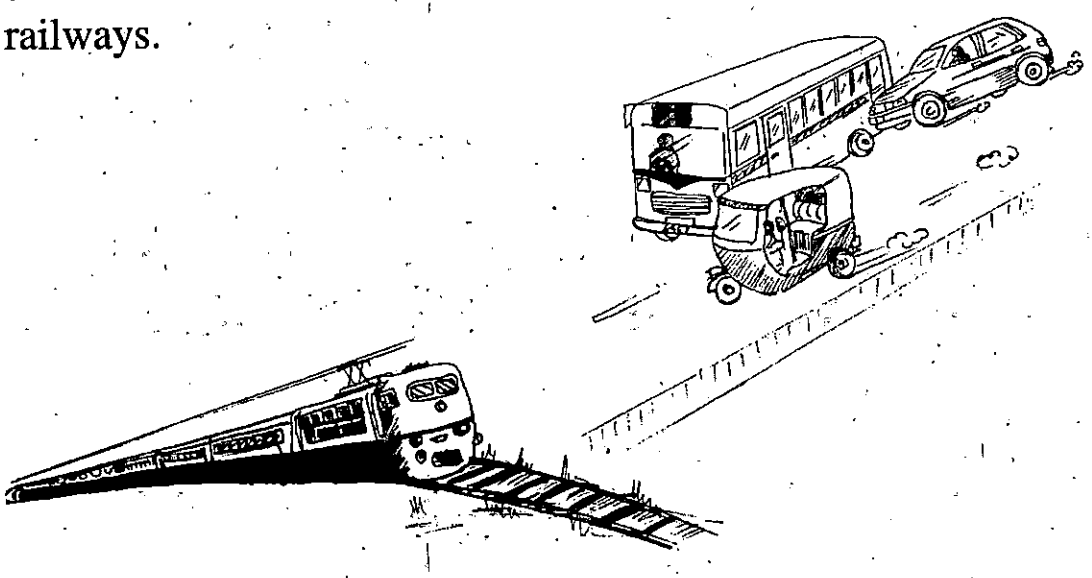
(2) What fruits are found in your region in summer.

(3) Cut and paste pictures of different kinds of clothes for men and women.

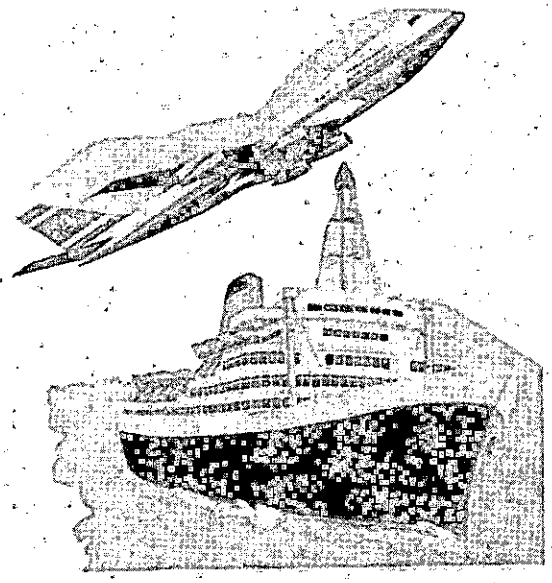
13 Our Vehicles

My school is not very far from my home. Therefore I often walk to my school. Sometimes my father drops me on his scooter. Many of my friends come to school by bicycle.

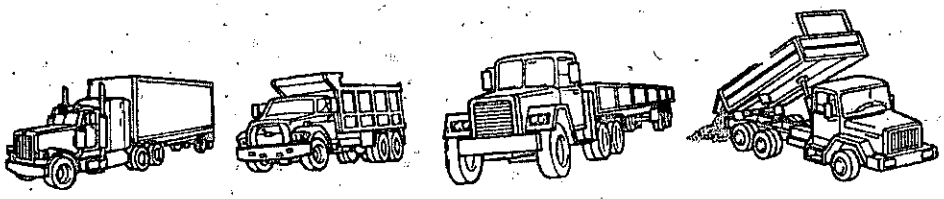
There is a school bus also in my school. The school bus brings students from far away places. My father's office is far from my home. So he goes to his office on scooter. Some of my relatives live in my city. I go to meet them in an auto rickshaw, taxi or bus. My other relatives live in other cities. I go there by train or bus. Trains run on rails. So it is also called railways.



My grandfather went to Haj by aeroplane. I have seen aeroplanes flying high up in the sky. It's fast. It goes very far in a few minutes. My grandfather told me that early people used to go for Haj by ship. Ships sail on seas.



There are different vehicles that people use to go from one place to another. In small towns and villages people go in tonga and Yakka or bullock carts. Vehicles are used not only to carry passengers but also goods from one place to another.



Truck, lorry, tanker and goods train carry luggage and goods. Fruits, vegetables, grams, steal, cement, brick etc. are carried in trucks.

Large quantity of goods is carried by goods trains.

Oil and petrol are carried in oil tankers. Even milk and water are carried in big tankers.

1. Oral

Exercise

(1) Answer the following questions:

(i) Name two vehicles which have six wheels.

(ii) Name two vehicles that carry load.

(iii) What vehicle will you use to make a long journey?

(iv) What vehicle do you use to travel short distance?

(2) Name the following vehicle:

(i) Your father goes to his office.....

(ii) People used to go on Haj.....

(iii) You go to a zoo in a .....

(3) Match the following:

Helicopter	sails on water
Boat	runs on the road
Train	flies in air
Bus	moves on rails

(4) Write 5 sentences on your favourite vehicle.

(5) Fill up the blanks choosing correct word from the bracket.

(i) A tonga runs ..... than a bullock cart (faster/slower)

(ii) An aeroplane goes ..... than a ship. (faster/slower)

(iii) A train can run ..... than a bus. (faster/slower)

Suggested Activities

1. Collect pictures of different vehicles and paste them in your science book.